Park, between Lord G-ge Ge and Governor 1. ne, in Confequence of some Words spoke by G. B. And for his Second the Right Hon. T.— T. d.;
and Si James I.—, Bark was Governor J.— it's
Second. The Combatants dicharged a Brace of Piftols at each other; after which the Seconds interpoled,
and the Affair was amicably adjusted.

The Duel between I.— G. G.— and Governor

J—ne, was occasioned by the Former's calling the Latter out of the Lower Room of a great Assembly, and demanding Satisfaction for Words spoken therein.

We hear that L-d G. G-e will have the principal Command of the British Army, should their be a War.—His Lordship's military Knowledge was always acknowledged; his Courage has now been ma-

Byoil the intelligence from the feveral Parts of England, the Appearances of a War feem by no means to be relished. All Ardours for Victory over our national Enemies now evidently flag. People feel the galling Weight of Burthens created by the late War, and experience, by the Conditions and Instability of the late Peace, that we conquer and burthen ourselves to no Purpose: War proving generally only a Harvest to state Plunderers, as the making of Peace likewise does

to such as deserve a worse Name.

By the Parliament sitting so near Christmas, and adjourning to the latter End of January, as it said will be the Case, it is natural enough supposed that our Assairs with Spain are for some Time longer likely so continue in a State of entire Uncertainty. It is likewise supposed the Contents of the Budget are not that in order and that Difficulties must occur in the yet in order, and that Difficulties must occur in the Department of Ways and Means.

ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 7. TO THE PRINTER.

The Mailborough Afficiation, in your last Paper, tempts me to request a Place in your dest, for an Extrad of a private Letter, from an bonest Planter of that Neigh-

T has turned out, as I forefaw it would: We have again affociated. Affociations continue to be the Fashion of the Times; though one would imagine from some late Events, that there is little Room to indulge any very sanguine Hopes of Benefit therefrom.

There is amongst us a set of Men, who (with what Propriety, I pretend not to fay) flyle themselves the Lawyers: These are the Men so busy in softering and cultivating, with unwearied Pains, the Seeds of Infa-tuation and Tumult, which they have scattered on a tuation and Tumult, which they have feattered on a Soil, grateful, beyond their warmest Wish. Alas! Why will the Heathen rage, and the People imagine a vain Thing? I, you know, have gotten so far on in the Journey of Life, as (wearied with the Buttle in which, in my Day, God knows I have had my Share) to long to retire from the Storm and the Tempest. Yet even now, when Sobriety and Consideration have taken Place of Vehemence and Passion; can I not, unmoved, behold publick Measures brought into imminent Hazard of a general Wreck. I wonder much to fee the Name of Mr. B—— Brooke, flanding forth in this unneighbourly Business: Of whose Moderation, Integrity, and Discretion, I have the highest Opinion, but I suppose, he has been hurried away with the Stream: I should be forry that any Thing should receil upon him to give Uneasiness and Chagrin. Most People seem pleased and happy in this Expedient of private Associations: That there seems to be a Necessity for them, I am ready to allow, as well as that we may derive some present Advantages from them. Yet do I tremble at the Prospect, when I view all their possible Consequences. I remember to have met with, in a Translation, a Remark of the samous Frenchman Voltaire, that struck me: He says, that, the frequent Associations of Individuals are critical Symptoms of frequent Affociations of Individuals are critical Symptoms of a fick Commonweal.—If a Number of Self-deputed, and Self-authorifed People can enter into a Refolve, which shall in effect be a Law, obligatory upon others, to promote an apparently useful Purpose, they may also do it to promote other Purposes. If they can, in the Absence of a Law, frame and enforce one for themfelves, the Influence of which shall extend to such as are not a Party to it, they may try to do it, even in the Face of an established Law: And thus, if successful in the Experiment, produce that political Monfier, a Government subject to no Controll within an all-controuling Government; and the Body politic be in im-minent Danger of a Difease, not unlike that called a Polypus, incident to the natural Body, which, bred in the Heart, obstructs the Circulation of the Stream of Life, and threatens a certain, if not a speedy Destruction of the whole System. One Circumstance in these Associations, seems to me to deserve especial Attention: The Spirit, not the Letter, it feems, is to be adhered to. I have been told by Men of Sense and Reading, that this same Spirit has been the Source of infinite Mischief in the World; an Opportunity being given thereby to every Man to interpret this Spirit by his own changeable Imagination his own changeable Imagination, which with the un-worthy, is ever influenced by Interest, and even with worthy, is ever innuenced by interers, and even with the best of Men warped by that secret infinuating. Principle: Alas! my artless Neighbours! Let us turn our Eyes towards the Regulations in North-Carolina!. They too no doubt had their Origin in Patriotism; but, see, how they have ended. To what a sad Al-ternative is that distracted Province said to be reduced, of either petitioning for a Regiment to keep them from cutting one another's Throats, or of unsheathing the Sword of civil Discord, and putting the Dispute to the Issue of Bloody Strokes. What is it these political Reformers of ours are aiming at? Possibly, the most active of them look, in the general Confusion, to rife by a Capacity and Courage (which, the better to fecure the success of their ambitious Projects, they have hitherto covered from the World with an impenetrable Veil) to the Command of their Fellow Citizens. As foon as I fee that this Spirit is really at work, I shall seal my Lips in Silence, and trust in my

Infignificance for my Protection. In fact, fome of Infignificance for my Protection. In fact, fome of their Combinations are, in my humble Opinion, Infuts on the lateral Rights of Mankinds A. Set of Eactors, in Conjunction with fodie blown up pragmatical Person, whom the better to conceal their true Drift; they make, to outward Appearance, at least, their Leader, as I am informed, meet and chuse an Inspector, then send to the Press an elaborate Account Inspector, then send to the Preis an elaborate Account of the publick spirited Measure; setting forth, among other Things, that they will buy no Tobacco of any Planter, who shall not have had it reviewed and passed by this Officer of theirs. I say, as I am informed; for you see, notwithstanding the formal witness car Hands, the Bottom of the Advertisement, pure from, and instance by any Names, which, indeed looks something like a Banter. If this be not Tyranny, I know not what is. Every Argument against monopoknow not what is. Every Argument against monopolizing will apply to this Case. The Planters near Bladensturg found the Inconvenience of such magisterial Reformers, last Year; and if I mistake not, they will find it much more so this Year. Yet here are my Neighbours adopting a similar Plan, for which too they are hailed as Patriots; whillt I, for not following the Jingle of their political Leader's Bell, am branded with that most reproachful of all Appellations, a Courtier; which yet, they well know I detest from my Heart, having early in Life shewn myself an active Friend to those who took no common Pains to detect the Abuses of the Toleration of our Government. I can imagine, I see you smile at the keen Sting at the Tail of this Publication.—Let no unballowed Trajb allotted for any Court-appointed Levite, or Court-counselling Courtier, defile our righteous House.—Would you have Folks do Things by Halves!—or rebel against the clear Instructions of that Order of Men, by whose Vigilance and Eloquence, they are taught that they are free from Bonder. The chief of whom ideas the are free from Bonds: The chief of whom (deny the Affertion who can) they bave known from the Period of Infancy to the prefest Day, and whose miraculously early budding Virtues drew the Attention of the whole World, promissing that supernatural Maturity, which, in the Fulness of Time, hath since appeared. It is very true, there is not, in the Eye of common Sense, the remoted Resemblance, or Connexion between the Payment of the publick Claims, and an Inspection Law. But we are told, there is a verychear one in the Eyes of Marlborough Politicians. Auchahough we are not to expect that we can be made to there it, it is suf-ficient for us, that we are told it is so by those who know—and that they do know, can surely admit of no Doubt, for themselves have told us they do. A Friend of mine, of a very independent Spirit, who was pre-fent, ventured to hint some Objections of this Sort to Mr. _____, who, you know makes Speeches in the to do him Justice, it seems is and who acknowledged to be almost as polite and pertinent a Speaker, as if he was a Lawyer; you, indeed, I remember turned up your Nose at a vile puritanical Twang he has; which shews how forry a Judge you are of the Oratory of the Times; for I do affure I have heard Mr. ————— own that, next to - own that, next to him-- was the most transparent Speaker .-Mr. _____ faid my Neighbour, I really do not comprehend either the Wisdom or the Justice of this last Clause, more especially for my Part (my Politics being not yet fashioned to the present Cut) I cannot help being of Opinion, that both the Parlon of my Parish, and such Officers as I chance to be indebted to, have not only a legal, but an equitable Claim to be paid as heretosore. When I contracted the Debt, be paid as heretofore. When I contracted the Debt, I, as well as they, expected I was to pay according to Law. Moreover, I am not without Fears, that if I thould allow myfelf to make Laws for my own Conduct, fome Debtor of mine may avail himself of the Precedent, and refuse to pay me.—I am very willing, Sir, to leave you and your Party to pay your publick Claims according to your own Humour; or not at all, if so you leave to the state of the if so you please; it cannot therefore, I should hope, be unreasonable in me to request the same Indulgence to be shown to me, and to such as think as I do. Bless The Inspection Law is justly a favourite Law with the People, whose settled Judgments are ever sounded in their Feelings. This we have lost, and at whose Door soever this Loss is to be laid, doubtless, to them the People may attribute the greatest Evil that could have befallen them. Preparatory to our Plan of Operaltions, next Seffions, we are now to diffress the Officers and Clergy as much as possible, in the Gollection of their Dues. Depend upon it; this will bring them to; and make them douse their Colours; or let the worst come to the worth, no Convulsions nor Uproar can throw us into a worfe Situation, than we already are. Next Sessions will put a very different Face on Things: For our Lawyers, with an Intrepidity not much of a Piece with their general Character, declare themselves determined rather to hazard the Total Overthrow of the Conflittion, than forego their schemes of Ven-geance. As to the Clergy, our Prain is well laid.

Their Wings stall be effectually clipped, whenever we meet again; and to show them how vain all Resistance is we will dick them wan now, before we have a Law for the Purpofei Some we will coak and wheedle into an the Purpofei Some we will coax and wheedle into an Acquisicence; others we will out argue; and, in fine, at length; intimidate their whole Body. So that it will not be long ere you fee more than Two of them advertifing their perfect Approbation of this popular Procedure thought we may not perhaps be able to convince the whole Order, that our projected Innovation, will be an Advantage to them, as it evidently is to their Two). How can they failed out? In general, they are needy, and cannot well live a Year without

they are needy, and cannot well live a Year without

their customary Salaries; and not a Farthing, you see they to be paid, beyond what our Reform Enlated. And, so let you still more into the Serre is Lawyers, avowing these Refores to have more free than any exabilined laws, which, you have more free avoidably polluted by Court-Fingers, give out, they will defend, for nothing, any Man that shall refut to pay either Officers or Clergy; And, I fast, you will hardly call in Onethon their Abilities to could a vexatious Suit.—We parted: He returned will hardly call in Uneuton their Abilities to condate a vexatious Suit.—We parted: He returned the to mount his Brick, and finish his doughty Harnay to the gulled Multitude; and I to ruminate, in Section the firange Notions of those good People, that a perintended my Education; who hid me believe the common Series and common Honesty. common Sense, and common Honesty were the

.This offer of the Lawyers, to very ualike their co tomary Practice, feems to me to be much in the feel tomary Practice, seems to me to be much in the but of those Sharpers, who decoy young Dablers, by an fully losing for a while, till having wrought up to unsufficient Novices to the desired Pitch, they is them the sinishing Blow, and completely ruin the them the sinishing Blow, and completely ruin the It reminds me of the droll Device of an arch lankers more effectually to draw in Costomers, he hung out Sign, promising a Dinner, gratis. Hungry Ridar crowded in, and, for Dinner, had ample Portion of salted Fish served up, for nothing. Our Landlord food his Account in it, by the extraordinary Quantities Liquor that he fold. A Wag, who had been taken tickled at the Jest, took out his Pencil, and wrete the Board, an Inscription, in some foreign Language. the Board, an Inscription, in some foreign Language which I have been told, meant in English, a Gift a no Gift: Which, I think, I may venture to reco mend as no unfit Motto ic. thefe gratis-pleads

OTICE is hereby given, to the Inhabitants Anne-Arundel County, that they may fett with the Subscriber for Levies, at the Rute is Twelve Shillings and Six-pence per Cent, provide Payment shall be made by the 10th Day of de

JOHN CLAPHAM, Sheri To be SOLD by SAMUEL THOMAS, WENTY Tuns of good Timothy His, a Three Pounds per Tun. delivered at E Landing near the Lower Ferry on Suspendance Rive. Baltimore, February 22, 1771.

On Saturday the 7th Day of April next, will be upfel to publick Sale, at the House of Mr. John Line, near the Market-House, Baltimore-Town, at Thu o'Clock in the Afternoon, the following Land and Tenements, by Virtue of Jundry Writs of Vendiniani Exponas to me directed,

WENTY-THREE Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract of Land called Mentigny's Nat. lying and being in Baltimore County, and almost at joining to Baltimore-Town; taken by virtue of Fieri Facias, at Suit of Charles Grabame, Execum of Thomas Dick, deceased. Also a large well built Brick House, 48 Feet by 30, with 4 Rooms on the Lower Floor, 1 large and 2 very convenient Rooms on the Second Floor, and Garrets above; on 11 Half Acre Lot, No. 7, with the Addition also that Part of the Lot, No. 117, which squares with the faid Lot, and runs to Jones's Falls, fituate, lying and being in Baltimere-Town, on the East side of Jones's Falls, and was formerly a well accostome Tavern, kept by Ams: Fogg, with Garden, Stable, and proper Out-Houses thereto belonging; taken by Virtue of Fieri Facias, at Suit of William Bucketen. and also at Suit of William Davis, for the Use of John Ord. These Lands and Tenements are the Property of Thomas Sligh, and the Title deemed ladisputable.

JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY, Sheriff of Baltimore County.

Baltimore, February 22, 1771. On Saturday the 15th Day of June next, will be expe-ed to publick Sale, at the House of Mr. John Link, near the Market-House, Baltimore-Town, at Ibra

e'Clock in the Afternoon,
HE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, Miles Distance from Bakimore-Town, on the great Roads to York and Frederick-Towns, conveniently fituated for Church; Meeting, Mill, and Market, and all good Lands fit for farming; fuch Tracts a have Tenants will be parcelled out, that the Tenant may have an Opportunity of purchasing. To be fold for Sterling Cash, Bills of Credit, at the then Current Exchange, or in good Bills payable in

Worth-Carolina, containing and laid out for Jones's Farm, adjacent thereto, Carolina Felix, Batchelors Choice, thereunto adjacent,

Drunkard's Hall, Part of Spicer's Inberitance, within i Mile of Baltimere-Town, having fome Improvements thereon, d'or sidelien

Stuart filvania, on the River Patapleo, opposite to Fell's-Peint, which is adjoining to Balti-

Point Leok-ser; when is aujoining a 24
Point Leok-ser; near to Stuartiflounia, and opposite to Fell's Point.

The Lands were the Property of Mr. Lauis Richards, and by him conveyed to me in Traffor the Use of himself and Creditors. The Landsmy be viewed, and the Title examined, on applying to

(ts)

DANIEL CHAMIER.

10 11 feld a Tefament Wedneyding Queen-A T HE I Story Brick Counting R Rooms on length and good Repai KERR.

Adjoinin House, con on the Low Convenienc CRAWFORE ed Houses convenient may be ke at Queen's-Application A PRINC ON Wed run fo

Currency, Heats Fou Eight Stone old Eight Pounds, ar On the l Horse, Ma ceding Da Four Year dle include Six, Eight Start pr when each the Age or ning Iwo Third. A be deemed

> the Entra Forty Shillings for the Direct

Disputes. tery, in any Tick the faid in their faid Lott have any them, o Persons, faid Lott Rinner, Heller a

R AN C a Carpe high, b Country He is much p and is him, a ing of with I Buckik brown likewif one blu row the .that h Forty. Pound: brough

> George broug high, low, v ditto Yarn ! almofi Buck! Wh that the fa fered